



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

By an odd coincidence, Shadwell's *Libertine* has also been the subject of a doctoral dissertation by Oskar Reihmann, Leipzig, 1904. The two writers have evidently worked in ignorance each of the other's labours and the two arrive at pretty much the same conclusions and in about the same number of pages. Reihmann expresses himself in straightforward normal German, and his style is free from ungainly attempts such as Steiger's to be ironical. Otherwise there is little to choose between the two studies.

J. M. HART.

*Cornell University.*

---

NÅGRA ANMÄRKNINGAR OM DE NORDISKA VERBEN  
MED MEDIAGEMINATA, af Elof Hellquist. Göteborgs  
Högskolas Årsskrift, Göteborg, 1908.

This article, which tries to show that long voiced stops were used in Pregermanic as a formative element to give an iterative or intensive force, is in reality an attack on von Friesen's work *Om de Germanska Mediageminatorna*, Upsala, 1897.

Not to mention other valuable results, von Friesen had shown that the long voiced stop is Pregermanic (not only Westgermanic), that it appears only in the case of substantive *n*-stems and verbs derived from these, and that it is the result of the lengthening of a voiced spirant before this *-n* after the voiced stops had already become voiceless. Hellquist, on the other hand, does not believe that any *-n* enters into the problem, but that the formations are "kortnamn, barnord, onomatopoetica".

Verbs with long voiced stop were explained by von Friesen as denominatives to these *n*-stems. Hellquist argues that they are in many cases merely onomatopoetic formations. He also discusses along these lines a number of verbs with long voiced stops not treated in the article "Om de Germanska Mediageminatorna".

Von Friesen had accounted for the absence in Gothic of words of this type by pointing out that also the Swedish Bible of 1541 contains no traces of such forms. The reason is that the words in question belong in most cases to the colloquial language. Hellquist now asks: "Why do they?" He attempts to answer this question.

Through lists arranged according to the meaning of the words concerned, our author shows that the greater number of these refer to noise of some kind. He thinks, then, that the

lengthening of the final consonant of the stem was used as a formative element especially for verbs that represent noise (sound), or in general, for a number of words that came within the range of the colloquial language. This lengthening has in many—not in all—cases made the verb intensive or iterative.

In regard to verbs with long voiceless stop Hellquist holds a similar opinion, though he would explain some of these as being the result of the assimilation of a following *-n* with a mute. The origin of Pregermanic long voiceless spirants is also explained through onomatopœia.

The psychological explanation, given in the words of Gerland, is that "Handlingens korthet och intensitet betecknas genom formens korthet och intensitet".

Hellquist's results can be well questioned. Very few of the words mentioned make the impression of being directly onomatopœtic in any sense of this word. In not a few cases he criticizes von Friesen for connecting words with rather widely diverging meanings. Here we can clearly see the workings of an indirect onomatopœia, if I may call it this, an association of sound, to be sure, yet not one that results in the making of a new word. The sound-image is connected, in most cases vaguely and unconsciously, with some word already existing (generally a noun, perhaps) that can very well have a fairly different meaning.

A. LOUIS ELMQUIST.

*Northwestern University, June 16, 1910.*